Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 3, line 23, with the following amended paragraph:

For the synchronization of clocks, methods exist which are based on the formation of a mean (so-called mean-based methods). In mean-based methods, as are used for example in the bus systems TTA and FlexRay, each node that is to be synchronized determines the mean of currently acquired times or state values which are transmitted to said node by various other clocks. ~~In order in~~ In order for this method to achieve independence from a certain number of incorrect clock times which are transmitted to a node, a so-called error tolerance k is ensured. In this case, for example, one or more state values (for example the k greatest and the k smallest state values) that differ extremely from the state values of the other clocks are not taken into account during the determination of the mean.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 7, line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

Further advantages can be seen from the embodiments described herein ~~in claims 6 and 7~~. It is described therein how a filing of a state value Z in the first list L and/or in the second list H can be carried out in a particularly clear and simple manner. For this purpose, firstly a position that corresponds to the size of the state value Z is determined within the lists L and H by means of comparison with the elements in the lists, for example starting with the greatest or smallest element filed thus far. The state value Z is then filed in that all greater elements of the list L are moved "downward" one position, the greatest value of the list L, which is located at position L0, dropping out of the list L as a result of the fact that the value at position L0 is replaced by the value at position L1. The same applies to the case of filing a state value Z in the list H.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 27, with the following amended paragraph:

Preferably, a method as ~~claimed in any of claims 1 to 9~~ described herein is carried out in the node.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

Preferably, a method as ~~claimed in any of claims 1 to 9~~ described herein is carried out in at least one node in the communication system.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 22, with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 3 shows a communication cycle 51, the start of which is shown by a dashed line 52 and the end of which is shown by a dashed line 53. At the start of a communication cycle 51, for example, a so-called SYNC symbol 55 is transmitted which makes it possible for all nodes 10 involved in the communication to recognize the start of a communication cycle 51. However, it is also possible for a communication cycle to start without the SYNC symbol 55. Within the communication cycle 51, typically a number of frames 71, 72, 73, 74, . . . are transmitted, of which four frames are shown here by way of example. In a time-controlled transmission method, the frames 71, 72, 73, 74 are transmitted within definable so-called time slots, the starts of which time slots are referenced 61, 62, 63, 64 here. Between the frames 71, 72, 73, 74 there are time intervals, the so-called inter frame gaps ~~81, 82, 83, 84,~~ 81, 82, 83 in which no messages are transmitted. The inter frame gaps ~~81, 82, 83, 84,~~ 81, 82, 83 are necessary in order to allow, even in the case of slightly differing clocks 15 of the nodes 10 within a communication system 1, a unique identification of a frame 71, 72, 73, 74 to one of these frame-transmitting nodes.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

However, the bandwidth of the communication depends on the accuracy of synchronization of the clocks 15 in the communication system 1 since--in order to ensure a unique identification of the frames 71, 72, 73, 74 by all nodes 10--the frames 71, 72, 73, 74 do not follow one another directly but rather there is an inter frame gap ~~81, 82, 83, 84,~~81, 82, 83 between the frames 71, 72, 73, 74. This inter frame gap ~~81, 82, 83, 84,~~81, 82, 83 denotes a time interval which passes between the end of a first frame 71, 72, 73~~, 74~~ and the start of a second frame ~~71,~~ 72, 73, 74 that follows. Given sufficiently accurately synchronized clocks, the situation can thus be prevented whereby two nodes 10 interpret the same frame 71, 72, 73, 74 differently on account of their current time with respect to the schedule, for example such that a node 10 whose clock 15 is slow compared to the global clock incorrectly interprets the second frame ~~71,~~ 72, 73, 74 as the first frame 71, 72, 73~~, 74~~.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 20, with the following amended paragraph:

The more accurately the clocks 15 of the nodes 10 are synchronized with one another, the smaller the inter frame gap ~~81, 82, 83, 84~~81, 82, 83 between the individual frames 71, 72, 73, 74 can be. The smaller the inter frame gap ~~81, 82, 83, 84~~81, 82, 83 between the individual frames 71, 72, 73, 74, the greater the bandwidth of the communication.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 17, line 28, with the following amended paragraph:

In the example of embodiment shown in FIG. 5, it is assumed that no further state values Z are detected. The value j is then determined analogously to steps 150 and 160 of FIG. 4 and the values given there by way of example for the end values Bi. Consequently, the values at positions L(2-1)=L1 and ~~H(2-1)=H2~~ H(2-1)=H1 are used to form the mean value M, which thus gives M=5.